

Blood-Stream Infection (CDC)

From: Irwin, Gwen W. [Glrwin@seton.org]
Sent: Friday, December 04, 2009 6:25 PM
To: Blood-Stream Infection (CDC)
Cc: Viney, Mary
Subject: RE: Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-Related Infections feedback

Line 1116-1117 Mismatch of sentence with reference

The article referenced "342" does not have any data that supports chlorhexidine/alcohol solutions for cleaning connectors. You might be referring to:

Casey AI, Worthington T, Lambert PA, et al: A randomized, prospective infection risk associated with the PosiFlow needleless connector. J Hosp Infect 2003;54:228-293.

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From: Irwin, Gwen W.
Sent: Thursday, December 03, 2009 2:56 PM
To: 'bsi@cdc.gov'
Cc: Viney, Mary
Subject: Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-Related Infections feedback

Thanks for providing us the opportunity to provide feedback on this version of the guidelines.

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Line 108-118 and Table 1

The term "percutaneous" CVC is used throughout the draft guidelines. Locations: line 210, 893, 894, 982... It is not defined in this section. I suggest changing from percutaneous CVC to non-tunneled CVC for consistency in identifying the CVC type.

Line 236 ADD

CVC with the tip location outside of the superior vena cava (SVC) or I the upper SVC have also been linked with increased thrombotic complications. Due to the increased incidence of BSI with thrombosis, steps should be taken to assure the appropriate CVC tip location. *Category __?*

References:

Bansal A, Binkert CA, Robinson MK, Shulman LN, Pellerin L, Davison B. Impact of Quality Management Monitoring and Intervention on Central Venous Catheter Dysfunction in the Outpatient chemotherapy Infusion Setting. Journal of Vascular and Interventional Radiology; 19(8):1171-75.

Luciani A, Clement O, Halimi P, Goudot D, Portier F, Vassot V, Luciani JA, Avan P, Frija G, Bonfils P. Catheter-related Upper Extremity Deep Venous Thrombosis in Cancer Patients: A prospective Study Based on Doppler US. *Radiology* (2001) 20 (3) 655-60.

Cadman A, Lawrance JAL, Fitzsimmons L, Spencer-Shaw A, Swindell R. To clot or not to clot? That is the question in central venous catheters. *Clinical Radiology* (2004) 59, 349-355.

Joffe HV, Goldhaber SZ. Upper-extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis. *Circulation*. 2002;106:1874-1880.

Yacopetti N. Central Venous Catheter-Related Thrombosis: A Systematic Review. *Journal of Infusion Nursing* (2008);31 (4):241-8.

Kuter DJ. Thrombotic Complications of Central Venous Catheters in Cancer Patients. *The Oncologist* 2004;9:207-216.

Kearns et al. Complications of long-term catheters: a randomized trial of central vs. peripheral tip location. *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*, Vol. 20, No. 1, 20-24 (1996)

Grove, Pevec. Venous Thrombosis related to peripherally inserted central catheters. *Journal of Vascular and Interventional Radiology*, Volume 11, Issue 7, Pages 837-840

Racadio, JM, Doellman DA, et al. Pediatric Peripherally Inserted Central Catheters: Complication Rates Related to Catheter Tip Location. *Pediatrics*. Feb 2001;107;28-

Trerotola SO. Prevention and Management of Venous Access Related Thrombosis: Questions and (some) Answers. The 22nd Annual Scientific Meeting of the Association for Vascular Access (2008).

Line 336-338 ADD

Thrombosis occurs more frequently with femoral catheters, because the catheter tip isn't in central circulation of the inferior vena cava about the diaphragm.

Reference:

Racadio, JM, Doellman DA, et al. Pediatric Peripherally Inserted Central Catheters: Complication Rates Related to Catheter Tip Location. *Pediatrics*. Feb 2001;107;28-

Line 357-360

Does the "open wound" also include tracheostomy? If so, please specify in this paragraph.

Line 387 & 1422

Sterile gloves should be used for CVC dressing change, if "no touch technique" is not possible.

Line 401-403 & 1425

....for insertion of CVC, PICCs, guidewire exchanges, or pulmonary arterial catheters.

This should be added to reflect the background content on line 414-416

Line 476 & 1466

Replace transparent dressing used on tunneled catheters....., if the dressing remains dry and intact.

If this isn't added, I could be interpreted to leave a gauze dressing in place for 7 days.

Line 906-907 ADD

Recommendation

1. A cuffed hemodialysis catheter is preferred to a non-cuffed catheter, even in ICU if the catheter is expected to remain in place for > 3 weeks.

Line 913-914 ADD a recommendation or this section is not following the format previously used, i.e. recommendation, then background.

Line 1044-1047 & 1592 Insert new #2

2. Replace primary intermittent administration sets in 24 hours. *Category* ?.

Reference:

Infusion Nursing Society Standards of Practice 48 Standard II

Line 1069 & 1600 For consistency, use the term connectors, instead of caps. "Connector" used on line 1095, 1096, 1111, 1114, 1116....

Line 1074 & 1608 Clarify

4. Minimize the contamination risk by vigorously cleaning the connector with an appropriate antiseptic with each and every connection. Chlorhexidine and alcohol solution is preferred. If isopropyl alcohol is used for disinfection of connectors, effective cleaning requires more than 5 seconds of cleaning with friction.

Reference:

Menyhay SZ, Maki DG. Disinfection of needleless catheter connectors and access ports with alcohol may not prevent microbial entry: the promise of a novel antiseptic-barrier cap. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiologic. 2006;27:23-27.

Kaler W, Chinn Raymond. Successful disinfection of Needleless Access Ports : A Matter of Time and Friction. JAVA 2007; 12:140-142.

Line 1115-1116 ADD

If isopropyl alcohol is used for disinfection of connectors, effective cleaning requires more than 5 seconds of wiping, rubbing, or scrubbing of the device.

Reference:

Menyhay SZ, Maki DG. Disinfection of needleless catheter connectors and access ports with alcohol may not prevent microbial entry: the promise of a novel antiseptic-barrier cap. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiologic. 2006;27:23-27.

Kaler W, Chinn Raymond. Successful disinfection of Needleless Access Ports : A Matter of Time and Friction. JAVA 2007; 12:140-142.

Line 1126 Change "access" to obtain blood.

.....particularly if the catheters are used to obtain blood.

Line 1144 & 1626 Change "multidose" to all vials.

Cleanse the access diaphragm of all vials with 70% isopropyl alcohol, before inserting a device into the vial.

Line 1236-1237 Clarify

Dressings (not intact) and caps and taps (incorrectly place)..... This sentence isn't clear. What are "taps"? I don't have this article to read to know what this is.

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